

DIARY.

in the form of history, of that which we predicted as inevitable from the very nature of things. This popular statesman says:—

"The evidence collected upon this subject, and appended to the present report, discloses the existence of evils in every colony similar in kind and in degree, having a common cause, and involving similar consequences. *The settlers separated from each other by tracts of appropriated but unoccupied land, whether Crown or clergy reserves, or private property, have been placed in circumstances which rendered it impos-*

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1861.

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exaggerated description of the difficulties and privations of the people of these colonies, who, those who have not dissipated all their means, are enabled to escape from it. The evidence of Mr. Kerr, of Mr. Russell, of Mr. Rodenhurst, of Mr. Sullivan, of Mr. Rankin, and of Mr. Hawke, confirm, in the most striking manner, the statements of Mr. Head, by whom these colonies were first visited, and who is now the Commissioner, and who is himself a native of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in addition to the evidence given before the Commission, the statements of Major Head, by whom these colonies were first visited, and who is now the Commissioner, and who is himself a native of Nova Scotia, represent a degree of stagnation and decay, as existing in these colonies, which, on less credible testimony, it would be difficult to believe. The picture which is presented to the eye, is a scene of desolation, which, as it were, forms, which, as it were, is such as might be expected in a country recently the victim of a hostile invasion, or in a country so ungratefully so barely repaid the labour of the

respect, counting upon that have not left the footstep of an enemy for more than half a century, possessing a soil of abounding if not of unexampled fertility, and rich in all the elements of commercial and agricultural wealth.

Our readers will see here the representation of disappointed hopes—of labour expended in vain,—of a vast amount of sacrifice beneficial to none—injurious to all. But it does not represent to us all the natural consequences of the dispersion of people over land remote from civilization, and it is to these consequences we have referred with deep concern as they bear upon the question of justice to the colored people. The administration of justice—upon the social habits of the people—upon their educational prospects—upon all that enters into the well-being of man—is considered as a rational and immortal creature. It is our view of the mischief in these respects rather than in the financial results alone, that induces us to repeat our strong protest against any system of unlimited dispersion.

The Opposite House then draw a veil; let their eyes be closed, and the drama is over. Let their opponents say I imagine beneficial to all.

bona fide agriculturist, or the small occupier. Let them give all the facilities which they think it desirable to give to the "poor man;" but let them not inveigle him to ruin. If it be said that these are precautions unnecessary, and that the instinct of self-preservation would prevent the abuses we have described, then we turn to the report which we quote, and show that history disproves the allegation. But our position is different from that of Canada. Our interior is not a barren wilderness. It is occupied by that class of industry which nature has pointed out as solely fitted for a large proportion of it, and which yields to us a high degree of profit as a people.

The very apprehension of attack has already reduced pastoral property from 25 to 50 per cent. Three or four months have been sufficient to produce this result. But this does not stand alone. The deduction of currency from the market, the scarcity of a tenure is not a mental perturbation, but it has a direct tendency to prevent those improvements by which pro-

Now is it desirable to plunge at once into this condition—without any compensation to the country being proved? We have all our interest in the runs. They are our common estate. They belong to every poor man who drives a cab or digs a foundation. It is his interest that they should be as productive as possible. Any policy which injures their production in reality impoverishes his estate, and is it desirable that for the interest of a very small section of men of his own class he should sacrifice all that class, and sacrifice with it the great producing

If interest of a country? The case stands thus: If to-morrow it were announced that the day following 100 men would be taken from their 80,000 people of Sydney and put to death, there would be one man who would not at once suspend all his employment. A consciousness of the danger would be personally realised. No man would know whether he might not be dragged from his pursuits by the executioner. All would stand, therefore, in terror and suspense. Every interest of life would be suspended. The next moment, however, the lot was cast and 100 men chosen; if a life or security was at stake, they would start up as men in motion. Men would return to their farms, to their universities.

disse, to their homes, to their sanctuaries, and all would in a week or two appear the same. If, however, instead of this, it were determined that sometime or other—time unknown—this catastrophe would again befall a proportion of the inhabitants, there would be no absolute pledge of security, and everything would be depressed and languishing. Men would gamble with the future, but they would not pursue tillage and industry. The element of uncertainty would be far more pernicious to the whole than the instant sacrifice of a part could be.

What we desire the Upper House to do is to sacrifice what they intend, fully and simply—to relinquish all those advantages which the Crown lands confer upon the community at large.

which they think it possible to give up, but to stand fast by the rest—to get rid of the element of insecurity—“Thus, for instance, to the free-selector—‘Thou shalt not go and no farther’” to say in reference to the conditions of occupation—“these, fixeddeterminate in their own nature are the conditions, and none of doubtful interpretation shall be introduced. You shall pay your money 5s. per acre; you shall be remitted the remainder on condition that you are found on the ground at the expiration of five years.” Leave nothing to the Government to interpret—

also been taken possession of by a small party forward in the secession interest; the Government of Georgia (also a State that has not yet seceded) has seized the arsenal at Augusta; the Convention of Louisiana has publicly passed resolutions denouncing the Government.

... blocking the seizure of the nation's fortresses, the troops in occupation of the navy yard at Seneca Falls, and the blockade of a popular attack, and a Federal fleet has been blockaded in an island fort in Charleston harbour. The people of the north hold meetings and pass resolutions declaring diunion treason, but the head of the Executive does little towards treating it as treason. All that he has done has been to despatch the sloop-of-war Brooklyn to the South with sealed orders. He expresses his opinion that there will be no collision during his presidency. He is taking good care to prevent this by allowing the seceders to do almost as they like with no interruption. But by his laxities false policy he is negotiating his successor a legacy of gross responsibility. When President LINCOLN is inaugurated, he will find the secession of at least half-dozen States an accomplished fact, while others are wavering in the balance. Is he to accept this position, or to set to work at once to recover the lost ground? Is he to reconquer the South? The North, probably, would back him in the attempt, but the centre would hardly do so. On the 1st of the central States has already announced that

Consent to see force put upon the South. The President, however, thought that the South, even if it should not follow the leaders of the rebellion, would still be a part of the Union, and that any attempt at a military reconquest might possibly have the undesirable effect of leading the border States to throw in their lot with the slave confederacy.

The alleged intention of seizing the Capital and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President would be a physical and moral defeat for the Union. The plans have been perfectly secret and well organized, and it might possibly have been successful, for a band of desperate men acting on a preconceived plan might take an unarmed multitude by surprise, and secure the triumph of a coup d'etat. But to hint at such a scheme would be to give the North has been an overwhelming physical and moral defeat. That has not yet been put forward, it would be instantly to resent any blow or even any serious threat. The men who have elected Mr. Lincoln will conduct him in safety and triumph to the Presidential chair, and surround him with

such a protection as shall be an ample warranty against injury or even insult.

In the interest of conciliation and union the small State of Rhode Island set an example that will probably be followed by others of the Northern States. It has repealed its personal liberty laws. These laws were passed purposely to defeat the action of the fugitive slave law. They were in spirit, therefore, acts of rebellion against the federal authority. They have aggravated the South, and partly provoked and set an example for retaliatory action. No man of soil party has gained the supremacy by constitution. It is no longer necessary to aid of local laws passed to neutralise the Act of Congress, and they will be repealed. This will redeem the North from its only false position and will withdraw a grievance from the South, though at the same time the fact will remain that the North did not show itself constitutional till the constitution promised to be on its side.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

LAMBLING FLAT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

Lambing Flat, April 8th, 8 a.m.

The escort leaves to-day with 3412 ounces gold at \$1200.

In addition to the above, the Oriental Bank has purchased 2000 ounces.

We are in future to have a weekly escort, leaving every Monday.

The weather continues very warm. No appearance of rain.

No meetings were held yesterday. Everything very quiet. Business dull.

Mr. Henley, a Chinese interpreter was present, and at 10 o'clock, on the morning of, on behalf of the Chinese assembly at Blackguard Gully, complaining that the district defined contains neither water for mining or domestic purposes, and wishing to know if it was the intention of the Government to confine them to the narrow limit at present allotted to them. The interpreter together with some 300 Chinese, assembled at the Camp at three o'clock, when the Chief Commissioner gave them to understand that Mr. Cowper when he approved of the course that had been taken in appropriating a district specially for the Chinese, and upon receiving their instructions he was not prepared to give them any special consideration, and they would be Europeans; but in the event of their discovering a new gold-field, they would be protected equally with the Europeans.

Mr. Henley then addressed the Chinese and advised them to seek redress from the Government, since they were refused such from the local authorities, and that a petition sent to that honorable body would be considered.

treated with due consideration by those who were cognizant of the treaty which has been recently made between the empire of Great Britain and China, admitting the Chinese in British territories as other foreigners, and awarded equal privileges.

After this they quietly dispersed.

Many of the Chinese have left during the past week in consequence of having no water.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 7 p.m.

Fine weather; wind abating.

The Mercury grounded in the port channel, and was got off.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Society the Governor delivered the address as president for the past year.

ARRIVED.—April 7.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

ANTPOPOA, from Newcastle.

April 8.—Miranda, from Hokianga.

OPENING THE CHURCH OF MOUNT CARMEL. Many of our readers must have seen the church which is the subject of our present notice, as it is a very striking and goodly shape on the highest hill of the Waterloo Estate. A correspondent has furnished us with the following account of the opening:—At eleven o'clock on Sunday the 10th inst. the Rev. Father, the Very Rev. Father Corish, the Venerable Archbishop of Sydney, Father Scully, and many others of the Sydney clergy, accompanied by a large number of laymen, entered the empty, the Archbishop stood at the principal door and addressed those assembled, explaining to them in a simple and plain manner the history of the church and the services performed. They all then knelt down whilst the priest recited:—"Prevent, we beseech Thee, O Lord," &c. Then all the clergy went in procession round the outside of the church, singing the psalm, "Have mercy on me." During the procession the Archbishop sprinkled the walls with holy water. The choir group then sang the psalm, "Have mercy on me." Grace recited some more prayers at this front door. The clergy then entered the building, followed by the people, the choir singing the Litany of the Saints. As soon as the Archbishop had finished the prayer, the Rev. Father, secretary, all knelt down till the Litany was finished.

Some more prayers were then said, and the Archbishop then proceeded to read out loud to the congregation, the choir chanting some of the gradual psalms. The Archbishop during the procession appeared the inside portion of the walls as he had done the outside. When the Archbishop began to bless the people, the choir sang "Te igitur" sung by the Very Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, Father Curtis, and the Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, being Deacon and sub-Deacon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father John Fitzpatrick, being the first sermon of the series of the 26th chapter of Exodus—"Let them make me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them." After the sermon a collection was made. The singing in the choir taking into consideration that they are only beginners, was very creditable.

"GOULDEN CIRCUIT COURT"
CIVIL SITTINGS.
SATURDAY, MARCH 30.
BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MILLER.
HAYFIELD and KOTHELY, v. DISHER. — This was an action for the recovery of £182 for goods sold and delivered. When the case was called on, the plaintiff withdrew a surety and so ended the proceedings.
CADDILL v. DISHER. — Mr. Gossain for plaintiff, Mr. Butler for defendant. — This was an action for the recovery of £502 for goods sold and delivered. Verdict by consent for £300, subject to an agreement between the parties in relation to the balance.
The two cases occupied but a few minutes, and the jury were then discharged, and the Court adjourned sine die. — *Southland Chronicle.*

REPRESENTA
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The proceedings
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ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

Mr. JOHN N. KERRY said he came to Chicago a very long time ago, and that he knew for twenty years the kind of people he was dealing with. He said he had never seen a man like Mr. Roosevelt, and that he had never seen a man who was so kind and so generous to his countrymen. He said he had never seen a man who was so kind and so generous to his countrymen. He said he had never seen a man who was so kind and so generous to his countrymen.

ed AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL

late constitutional provisions contained in the law—was therefore decidedly a Liberal. Earlier distrust, been made but he had said over and over again, in a earnest disclaimer, morally, socially, those who would would turn round on them. As to many years, known in the country. Yes, under the Allen trustees Wednesday next chance obtains assistance, and the Foreign Minister position on the part of the post man who self to horse and ride of "the" was the fact. meetings in dis and the election denunciation of confirmed the

programme:—Overture, concert, Tik; selection, La Traviata.

larger. (A. W. continued they had been in the hands of Mr. Charles H. next. (Chas. good.)
Mr. JAMES came forward meeting for the met to perform of duty, in he had done some That gentling the Vate the opening friends had Mr. Holroyd both the old point to one town. As Mr. Holroyd dictate—Mr. out under the quite suffice done for Par (Chas.) was of free a system of ga Mr. Kemp S. (Chas.) Chinese was Holroyd on would place He hoped majority, for servant for

led An inquest at the Freemasons' Retreat Tavern, corner of Bourke and Woolloomooloo streets, on Sunday morning.

Mr. J. H. Holroyd was elected by a large majority.

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THE Cargo of the *Manuelita*, &c.—We are requested to direct particular attention to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sales, this day.

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NO.	WIND.	REMARKS.
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apprehension of ours founded upon any jaundiced view of the Land Bill, we are in a full condition to prove. Long after those articles

Deaths on Easter Tuesday Evening

appeared in this journal which represented this view of facts, the quotation we are about to make from the report of Mr. CHARLES BULLER

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